

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

NAVAJO HEALTH FOUNDATION – SAGE )  
 MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, INC., )

Case No.: 2:19-cv-00329-GMN-EJY

Plaintiff, )

vs. )

**ORDER**

RAZAGHI DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, )  
 LLC; AHMAD R. RAZAGHI; TAUSIF )  
 HASAN, )  
 Defendants. )

Pending before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 46), filed by Defendants Tausif Hasan (“Hasan”), Ahmad R. Razaghi (“Razaghi”), and Razaghi Development Company, LLC (“RDC”) (collectively, “Defendants”). Plaintiff Navajo Health Foundation – Sage Memorial Hospital (“Sage”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 62), and Defendants filed a Reply, (ECF No. 80).

Also pending before the Court is Defendants’ Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 47). Sage filed a Response, (ECF No. 61), and Defendants filed a Reply, (ECF No. 79).

Also pending before the Court is Sage’s First Motion for Leave to File the First Amended Complaint (“Motion to Amend”), (ECF No. 76). Defendants filed a Response, (ECF No. 88), and Sage filed a Reply, (ECF No. 95). On January 15, 2021, United States Magistrate Judge Elayna Youchah entered a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”), recommending that the Court deny without prejudice the Motion to Amend. (*See* Order and R&R, ECF No. 117). Sage and Defendants filed Objections to the R&R, (ECF Nos. 120–21). The parties filed Responses to the respective Objections, (ECF No. 122, 127).

For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS** the Motion to Dismiss with leave to amend, **DENIES as moot** the Motion to Strike, and **ADOPTS** the Magistrate Judge’s R&R to **DENY without prejudice** the Motion to Amend.

## **I. BACKGROUND**

This case arises from Defendants’ alleged scheme to defraud Sage of over \$10.8 million through Defendants’ deceptive acquisition and invocation of a lucrative termination payment provision in the hospital management agreement between RDC and Sage (the “Management Services Contract”), followed by Defendants’ billing for services not rendered. (*See generally* Compl., ECF No. 1). Sage is a federally funded non-profit hospital serving an indigent Navajo Nation community in rural Ganado, Arizona. (*Id.* ¶ 23). The majority of Sage’s operation budget comes from the Indian Health Service (“IHS”), an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (*Id.* ¶ 24). Principally, Sage alleges that Defendants fraudulently induced Sage’s Board of Directors (“BOD”) to unwittingly authorize a contractual amendment to the parties’ Management Services Contract containing an extremely generous termination payment, which Defendants invoked to siphon \$10.8 million from Sage’s operating budget. (*See id.* ¶¶ 39–57). The Court’s below discussion provides background on the relationship between Sage and Defendants, up to and including the scheme described in the Complaint.

### **A. Sage Engages Razaghi to Manage Hospital Operations**

Pursuant to Sage’s bylaws, every member of its BOD must be a member of the Navajo Nation and reside in the community in or around Ganado, Arizona. (*Id.* ¶ 21). Sometime in 2007, “Razaghi and his brother partnered with a friend, Manuel Morgan (‘Morgan’), a member of the Navajo Tribe and former Navajo Nation County Commissioner, to form Morgan & Associates, LLC, a company in which Morgan [held] majority ownership so that the entity could qualify as a Navajo business.” (*Id.* ¶ 26). Sage alleges that Razaghi, leveraging Morgan’s

1 status as a member of the Navajo Nation, persuaded Sage to award Morgan & Associates a  
 2 management services contract. (*Id.* ¶ 27). Under the terms of this contract, Razaghi would  
 3 serve as Sage’s “Contract CEO.” (*Id.*). Sage claims Razaghi subsequently created business  
 4 entities, including RDC, to supply Sage with medical personnel at a profit. (*Id.* ¶ 28).

5 On March 18, 2011, RDC<sup>1</sup> entered into the Management Services Contract with Sage’s  
 6 BOD. (*Id.* ¶ 29). This contract replaced Morgan & Associates’ contract with the hospital and  
 7 placed management of Sage under Razaghi and RDC’s control. (*Id.*). Sage alleges that this was  
 8 when the “multiple different schemes to defraud Sage Memorial began through the use of the  
 9 mail and interstate wires.” (*Id.*).

#### 10 **B. The First Amendment to the Management Services Contract**

11 On or about May 17, 2013, Sage’s BOD approved a “First Amendment” of the March  
 12 18, 2011 Management Services Contract. (*Id.* ¶ 30). “Notably, . . . the [First Amendment to  
 13 the] contract provided that [RDC] could hire, at Sage Memorial’s expense, special counsel to  
 14 represent . . . Sage Memorial . . . with respect to specific legal matters.” (*Id.*) (internal  
 15 alterations and quotation marks omitted). Razaghi selected Stephen Hoffman (“Hoffman”) to  
 16 serve as RDC’s special counsel. (*Id.* ¶ 17). Around this time, non-party Stenson Wauneka  
 17 (“Wauneka”) served as Chairman of the BOD. (*Id.* ¶ 30). Sage alleges Razaghi “developed a  
 18 close and friendly relationship with Wauneka, meeting with him privately on numerous  
 19 occasions . . . for which Wauneka would receive a financial benefit following each meeting in  
 20 the form of an ‘honorarium payment.’” (*Id.*).

#### 21 **C. Legal Troubles Arise from Defendants’ Management**

22 During RDC’s management of Sage, Razaghi and others allegedly lined their pockets at  
 23 Sage’s expense. On October 16, 2014, a group of whistleblowers filed a complaint in the  
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25 <sup>1</sup> The Court’s use of “RDC” is inclusive of allegations concerning predecessor entities such as “Razaghi Healthcare,” which the Complaint abbreviates as “RH”. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 28–29).

1 United States District Court for the District of Arizona, alleging Razaghi and others violated the  
2 False Claims Act (“FCA”), 31 U.S.C. § 3729. *See* Case No. 3:14-cv-8916-PCT-SRB. These  
3 whistleblowers alleged Razaghi “devised a massive scheme through which he abused his  
4 relationship with [Sage] to divert millions of dollars of federal funds provided by federal  
5 programs and contracts from Sage to himself” and others. (*Id.* ¶ 32). In January 2017, after the  
6 United States declined to intervene, the whistleblowers voluntarily dismissed the action. (*Id.* ¶  
7 33).

8       Around the same time the whistleblower complaint was filed, IHS advised Sage that the  
9 federal government would not be renewing its contracts with the hospital. (*Id.* ¶ 34). On  
10 October 23, 2014, Sage sued the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human  
11 Services in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, challenging the  
12 IHS action and alleging the federal government breached a number of prior contracts from  
13 2009 through 2013. (*Id.*); (*See also Navajo Health Foundation – Sage Memorial Hospital, Inc.*  
14 *v. Burwell et al.*, 263 F. Supp. 3d 1083 (D.N.M. 2016)). On December 16, 2016, the United  
15 States agreed to pay \$122,500,000.00 to settle the litigation with Sage. Sage represents that  
16 the:

17       settlement document memorializing the parties’ agreement provided that payment  
18 must be used to fund Indian healthcare services, including ancillary services to the  
19 hospital or for any other legitimate healthcare purpose. However, the settlement  
20 agreement also expressly prohibited the hospital from providing payment to any  
21 management company or affiliated entity. Notably, the agreement also singled out  
22 Razaghi by name by further providing that “[i]f Ahmad R. Razaghi or any current  
23 officer or officer-level employee of a Razaghi-level entity is convicted of a felony  
24 crime of fraud related to the management of [the] [h]ospital or any federal health  
25 care program operated by [the Hospital] within 5 years of the effective date of this  
Settlement Agreement, IHS may conduct additional monitoring on the expenditure  
of the Settlement sum . . . .” (*Id.* ¶ 36).

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**D. The Second Amendment to the Management Services Contract**

On June 16, 2017, Razaghi allegedly called a BOD meeting at which time Hoffman urged the BOD to approve a “Second Amendment” to RDC’s Management Services Contract. (*Id.* ¶ 39). Sage claims none of the BOD members, with the possible exception of Wauneka, were provided with a copy of the proposed Second Amendment prior to this meeting. (*Id.*). Sage further claims this omission was in contravention of BOD rules and policies that require members be provided with important documents at least twenty-four hours in advance of a meeting so they can conduct meaningful review prior to voting. (*Id.*). Sage maintains none of the BOD members have any formal legal training or knowledge about contract interpretation and that many BOD members do not speak English as a first or native language. (*Id.*). Among other things, Section 5.D (the “Termination Payment Provision”) of the proposed Second Amendment “bestowed an extremely lucrative ‘termination payment’ upon Razaghi in the event he terminated the contract or the BOD terminated it for any reason (including for cause). These facts were inexplicably omitted from the BOD.” (*Id.* ¶ 40). In relevant part, Section 5.D(2) of the Termination Payment Provision provides that:

In the event that this Contract expires, or [RDC] terminates this Contract for cause, or the Corporation elects to terminate this Contract at any time prior to expiration of this Contract for any Reason other than those listed as “cause” in Section 4.A, the Corporation shall, in addition to any other amounts due under this Contract, pay [RDC] a Termination Payment in an amount equal to the average of the amount paid to [RDC] by the Corporation each year during the most recent four years of service, including the year of expiration or termination, which shall be prorated through the actual date of such expiration or termination.

(*Id.* ¶ 41) (internal alterations omitted). In addition to the Termination Payment Provision, the Second Amendment proposed an increase of Razaghi’s base hourly compensation from \$175 per hour to \$495 per hour and stated that the contract would retroactively become effective from July 6, 2016. (*Id.* ¶ 42). Sage claims Hoffman recommended the BOD approve the Second Amendment without discussing the Termination Payment Provision or the increase in

1 Razaghi's base hourly rate. (*Id.* ¶ 41). The BOD approved the Second Amendment. (*Id.* ¶ 42).  
2 Razaghi, and Wauneka in his capacity as BOD Chairman, then signed the contract. (*Id.*).

3 **E. The Alleged Termination Payment Scheme**

4 About a year later, Razaghi allegedly began taking steps in furtherance of terminating  
5 the Management Services Contract. On July 11, 2018, Nicole Hardy ("Hardy"), a non-party to  
6 this action and an accounts specialist in Sage's finance department, allegedly received an email  
7 request from Razaghi conveyed through Tom Matenaer ("Matenaer"), Sage's Controller, to  
8 produce a "cost report" for the period from 2014 through 2017. (*Id.* ¶ 45). Two days later,  
9 Hardy emailed the cost report to Matenaer and Sage's staff accountant, Mary Arave ("Arave").  
10 (*Id.* ¶ 46). On July 18, 2018, Razaghi contacted contract CEO Christi El-Meligi ("CEM") and  
11 Chief Operating Officer Netrish Dalgai ("Dalgai") to tell them they were "doing a great job."  
12 (*Id.* ¶ 47). On July 19, 2018, CEM held a meeting with Matenaer and Sage's human resources  
13 director to discuss the hospital's obligations to comply with Navajo Nation preferences in  
14 employment laws and audit issues related to the finance department. (*Id.* ¶ 48). On July 20,  
15 2018, Razaghi circulated an email advising Sage's staff that CEM would be "re-assigned and . .  
16 . removed" from her position. (*Id.* ¶ 49) (internal quotation marks omitted). That same day,  
17 BOD member Ray Ann Terry emailed her fellow board members to request a special meeting  
18 to discuss her concerns with the RDC's Management Services Contract and CEM's  
19 reassignment/removal. (*Id.*).

20 On July 23, 2018, the BOD convened a special meeting to discuss retaining independent  
21 counsel to review RDC's twice-amended Management Services Contract. (*Id.* ¶ 50). The BOD  
22 decided that this independent counsel should not be someone appointed by Razaghi. (*Id.*).  
23 Razaghi strongly objected to this decision and requested a copy of the current Sage bylaws and  
24 conflict of interest policies over email. (*Id.*). Notwithstanding Razaghi's protests, the BOD  
25 engaged Jeff Davis ("Davis"), of Barnes & Thornburg, LLP, to review the amended

1 Management Services Contract and Razaghi's relationship with Sage. (*Id.*). Sometime  
2 thereafter, Razaghi held an emergency meeting with RDC management staff. (*Id.* ¶ 51).  
3 Razaghi allegedly invited Wauneka to attend this meeting but declined to invite the majority of  
4 the other BOD members. (*Id.*).

5 On August 2, 2018, RDC and Razaghi's counsel mailed and emailed a letter to Wauneka  
6 advising him of the BOD's alleged "prospective breaches and/or interference" regarding the  
7 Management Services Contract. (*Id.* ¶ 52). In support of their assertions, Defendants' letter  
8 explains "unauthorized communications and actions between certain Board members and  
9 [CEM] and [Dalgai] . . . amounted to contract interference and a material breach of the  
10 [management] contract." (*Id.*) (internal quotation marks omitted). The letter also states that  
11 "any attempt by the Board to cause the Contract to expire or terminate early will result in  
12 [Sage's] immediate obligation to pay the Termination Payment to [RDC] in accordance with  
13 the Contract, which will be several million dollars." (*Id.*) (internal quotation marks omitted).  
14 Sage notes that RDC's Management Services Contract provides Sage with a thirty-day cure  
15 period in the event of a breach, a fact which allegedly went unmentioned in this letter. (*Id.*)  
16 Accordingly, Sage asserts that to the extent this August 2, 2018 letter served as notification of  
17 the BOD's prospective breach, the BOD would have had until September 2, 2018 to cure that  
18 breach under the terms of the Management Services Contract. (*Id.*).

19 On August 13, 2018, Wauneka emailed Davis and two other BOD members, copying  
20 Razaghi on the message, stating: "I believe we are at a point in time where the question is  
21 whether the Board wants to continue its relation with Razaghi Development Company, LLC."  
22 (*Id.* ¶ 53). Davis responded to this email by writing, in part:

23 I would respectfully disagree with your statement that the Board is [at] a point  
24 where the question is whether the Board wants to continue its relationship with  
25 Razaghi Development Company. Quite the contrary, I have had the pleasure of  
talking with other Board members and they are ready and willing to work with all  
and invigorate the Board so that it is an equal partner in insuring [sic] that



1 members of the Navajo Nation are provided services by Sage Memorial Hospital  
2 received the best possible medical treatment and programs at a cost-efficient  
3 medical facility.

4 On August 20, 2018, the BOD held an executive session meeting with Davis and Sage  
5 Memorial's independent financial auditor Heather Gretch ("Gretch"). (*Id.* ¶ 54). The  
6 BOD, Davis, and Gretch allegedly discussed the Management Services Contract,  
7 payments made to RDC, and the decision to not approve an incentive bonus for Razaghi  
8 that year. (*Id.*).

9 On August 27, 2018, Hardy received a telephone call from Defendant Hasan, Sage's  
10 contract Chief Financial Officer and an employee of RDC, requesting status and payment of  
11 three invoices sent earlier that morning. (*Id.* ¶¶ 10, 55(b)). Hardy reviewed the three invoices,  
12 which totaled \$11,048,517.71. (*Id.* ¶ 55(b)). One of the invoices, Invoice #1369, referenced a  
13 "Contract Termination Fee, Section 5.D" of \$10,855,134.15 (the "\$10.8 million"). (*Id.*) (*See*  
14 *also* Invoices, Ex. B to Compl., ECF No. 1-2 at 2). The only supporting document allegedly  
15 attached to this Invoice was Hardy's July 16, 2018 cost report that Razaghi had requested. (*Id.*).  
16 Apprehensive about inputting an invoice for such a large amount, Hardy discussed appropriate  
17 next steps with her supervisor, Arave, and Arave's supervisor, Matenaer. (*Id.*). Matenaer said  
18 he would speak to Hasan about the matter. (*Id.*). When Hardy returned to her desk after taking  
19 a break, she noticed that Matenaer had emailed Hasan about Invoice #1369. (*Id.* ¶ 55(c)).  
20 Hardy also saw that Hasan had left her a voice message instructing her to call him back  
21 immediately. (*Id.*). "Upon returning his call, Hardy was ordered by Hasan to immediately input  
22 the invoices into the system for payment and to code the payment for [I]nvoice #1369 as  
23 'Management Services Fees.'" (*Id.*). Hardy complied and uploaded the Invoice into Sage's  
24 payment system. (*Id.* ¶ 55(d)). Thereafter, Hasan purportedly accessed Sage's system to  
25 transfer \$500,000.00 from Sage's IHS Funding Account and \$10,855,000.00 from the  
hospital's Third-Party Revenue Account to Sage's General Operating Account to cover the



1 \$10.8 million invoice. (*Id.* ¶ 55(f)). Hasan then approved the \$10.8 million payment to RDC.  
 2 (*Id.* ¶ 55(g)).

3 On August 29, 2018, Razaghi sent a physical letter addressed to the BOD expressing his  
 4 “concerns over the state of the Board of Directors,” and notified the BOD that attorney Davis  
 5 has “no authority [to] represent Navajo Sage under governing Navajo law and will not be paid.”  
 6 (*Id.* ¶ 56); (*see also* Memorandum Re: Recent Activities of Board of Directors or Individual  
 7 Members Thereof, Ex. C to Compl., ECF No. 1-3 at 2). Razaghi also stated that Sage’s  
 8 management would communicate with the BOD “only through the Chairperson[, Wauneka,] or  
 9 the Board’s authorized legal counsel,” Hoffman. (*Id.*). This letter did not disclose that Razaghi  
 10 had withdrawn more than \$10 million from Sage’s Operating Account two days prior or that he  
 11 had purportedly terminated the agreement to manage Sage. (*Id.*).

#### 12 **F. Alleged Subsequent “Invoice Fraud”**

13 Razaghi and RDC continued to send Invoices to Sage for services allegedly never  
 14 rendered including, but not limited to:

- 15 a. September 11, 2018 (invoice #1370) in the amount of \$31,678.32 for credit
- 16 card, legal and executive leadership services;
- 17 b. September 6, 2018 (invoice #1371) in the amount of \$74,448.08 for
- 18 management incentive services fee;
- 19 c. September 6, 2018 (invoice #1372) in the amount of \$129,986.76 for
- 20 management consulting services;
- 21 d. September 6, 2018 (invoice #1373) in the amount of \$106,120.38 for executive
- 22 leadership, legal and professional services;
- 23 e. October 4, 2018 (invoice #1374) in the amount of \$156,694.93 for management
- 24 consulting services (with interest charges);
- 25 f. November 1, 2018 (invoice #1382) in the amount of \$129,331.55 for
- management consulting services (with interest charges);
- g. November 27, 2018 (invoice #1383) in the amount of \$511.395.11 for
- management consulting services for “transition period” (with interest charges);
- h. December 1, 2018 (invoice #1384) in the amount of \$443,996.71 (with interest
- charges) for “legal and professional expenses[.]”[; and,]
- i. January 2, 2019 (invoice #1385) in the amount of \$235,873.85 (with interest
- charge[s]) for “management consulting services” and “incentive fees[.]”
- (Compl. ¶ 57).

1 Sage's Complaint seeks compensatory and treble damages for injuries to its business and  
2 property allegedly caused by Defendants' racketeering activity in violation of the federal  
3 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO"), companion Nevada  
4 racketeering statutes, and various state common law claims. (*Id.* ¶¶ 58–143). Sage also seeks  
5 declaratory and injunctive relief. (*Id.* ¶ 145).

## 6 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

### 7 **A. 12(b)(1)**

8 Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits motions to dismiss for  
9 lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). When subject matter jurisdiction is  
10 challenged, the burden of proof is placed on the party asserting that jurisdiction exists. *Scott v.*  
11 *Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that "[t]he party seeking to invoke the  
12 court's jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing that jurisdiction exists"). Accordingly, the  
13 court will presume lack of subject matter jurisdiction until the plaintiff proves otherwise in  
14 response to the motion to dismiss. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375,  
15 377 (1994).

16 A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) may be construed in one of two ways.  
17 *Thornhill Publ'g Co., Inc. v. Gen. Tel. & Elec. Corp.*, 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979). It  
18 may be described as 'facial,' meaning that it attacks the sufficiency of the allegations to support  
19 subject matter jurisdiction. *Id.* Alternatively, it may be described as 'factual,' meaning that it  
20 "attack[s] the existence of subject matter jurisdiction in fact." *Id.* When, as here, a court  
21 considers a 'facial' attack made pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1), it must consider the allegations of  
22 the complaint to be true and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Love v.*  
23 *United States*, 915 F.2d 1242, 1245 (9th Cir. 1989).

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1           **B.     12(b)(6)**

2           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) mandates that a court dismiss a cause of action  
3 that fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. *See N. Star Int'l v. Ariz. Corp.*  
4 *Comm'n*, 720 F.2d 578, 581 (9th Cir. 1983). When considering a motion to dismiss under Rule  
5 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim, dismissal is appropriate only when the complaint does not  
6 give the defendant fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds on which it rests.  
7 *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In considering whether the  
8 complaint is sufficient to state a claim, the Court will take all material allegations as true and  
9 construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See NL Indus., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 792  
10 F.2d 896, 898 (9th Cir. 1986).

11           The Court, however, is not required to accept as true allegations that are merely  
12 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences. *See Sprewell v. Golden*  
13 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). A formulaic recitation of a cause of action  
14 with conclusory allegations is not sufficient; a plaintiff must plead facts showing that a  
15 violation is *plausible*, not just possible. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing  
16 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

17           A court may also dismiss a complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b)  
18 for failure to comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a). *Hearns v. San Bernardino*  
19 *Police Dept.*, 530 F.3d 1124, 1129 (9th Cir. 2008). Rule 8(a)(2) requires that a plaintiff's  
20 complaint contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled  
21 to relief." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Furthermore, the Supreme Court has rejected any sort of  
22 "heightened" pleading requirement for § 1983 municipal liability claims because such a  
23 heightened pleading standard cannot be "square[d] . . . with the liberal system of 'notice  
24 pleading' set up by the Federal Rules." *Leatherman v. Tarrant Cty. Narcotics Intelligence &*  
25 *Coordination Unit*, 507 U.S. 163, 164 (1993).

1 “Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling  
2 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion . . . . However, material which is properly submitted as part of the  
3 complaint may be considered on a motion to dismiss.” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard*  
4 *Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990) (citations omitted). Similarly,  
5 “documents whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party  
6 questions, but which are not physically attached to the pleading, may be considered in ruling on  
7 a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss” without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for  
8 summary judgment. *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). Under Federal Rule  
9 of Evidence 201, a court may take judicial notice of “matters of public record.” *Mack v. S. Bay*  
10 *Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986). Otherwise, if the district court considers  
11 materials outside of the pleadings, the motion to dismiss becomes a motion for summary  
12 judgment. *See Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley Transp. Agency*, 261 F.3d 912, 925 (9th Cir. 2001).

13 Additionally, “[i]n alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the  
14 circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). The rule requires that claims  
15 of fraud be accompanied by the “who, what, when, where, and how” of the conduct charged,  
16 *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Cooper v.*  
17 *Pickett*, 137 F.3d 616, 627 (9th Cir. 1997)), so that the complaint may not simply “lump  
18 multiple defendants together.” *Destfino v. Reiswig*, 630 F.3d 952, 958 (9th Cir. 2011). In other  
19 words, the complaint “must include ‘an account of the time, place, and specific content of the  
20 false representations as well as the identities of the parties to the misrepresentations.’” *Depot,*  
21 *Inc. v. Caring for Montanans, Inc.*, 915 F.3d 643, 668 (9th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Swartz v.*  
22 *KPMG, LLP*, 476 F.3d 756, 764 (9th Cir. 2007) (per curiam)) (internal quotations omitted).  
23 Rule 9(b)’s particularity requirement ensures that the defendants are on “notice of the particular  
24 misconduct . . . so that they can defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done  
25 anything wrong.” *Vess*, 317 F.3d at 1106 (internal quotations omitted).

1 If the court grants a motion to dismiss, it must then decide whether to grant leave to  
 2 amend. The court should “freely give” leave to amend when there is no “undue delay, bad  
 3 faith[,] dilatory motive on the part of the movant . . . undue prejudice to the opposing party by  
 4 virtue of . . . the amendment, [or] futility of the amendment . . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a); *Foman*  
 5 *v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). Generally, leave to amend is only denied when it is clear  
 6 that the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by amendment. *See DeSoto v. Yellow*  
 7 *Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992).

### 8 **C. Report and Recommendation**

9 This Court “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or  
 10 recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely  
 11 objects to a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation, then the court is required to “make  
 12 a de novo determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which  
 13 objection is made.” *Id.*

### 14 **D. Motion to Strike**

15 The Court may strike “from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant,  
 16 immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). “[T]he function of a Rule  
 17 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must arise from  
 18 litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial. . . .” *Sidney–Vinstein v.*  
 19 *A.H. Robins Co.*, 697 F.2d 880, 885 (9th Cir. 1983). The decision to grant or deny a motion to  
 20 strike is vested in the trial judge’s sound discretion. *Cal. Dept. of Toxic Substances Control v.*  
 21 *Alco Pacific, Inc.*, 217 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1033 (C.D. Cal. 2002). However, federal courts  
 22 disfavor motions under Rule 12(f) and generally view them as a drastic remedy. *See, e.g.,*  
 23 *Freeman v. ABC Legal Servs., Inc.*, 877 F. Supp. 2d 919, 923 (N.D. Cal. 2012); *Mag*  
 24 *Instrument, Inc. v. JS Products Inc.*, 595 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1006 (C.D. Cal. 2008); *Sorenson v.*  
 25 *Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 2010 WL 308794, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2010). “If the court

1 is in doubt as to whether challenged matter may raise an issue of fact or law, the motion to  
 2 strike should be denied, leaving an assessment of the sufficiency of the allegations for  
 3 adjudication on the merits.” *Sliger v. Prospect Mortg., LLC*, 789 F. Supp. 2d 1212, 1216 (E.D.  
 4 Cal. 2011) (citing *Whittlestone, Inc. v. HandiCraft Co.*, 618 F.3d 970, 973 (9th Cir. 2010)).

### 5 **III. DISCUSSION**

6 The Court first addresses Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss because the Court’s analysis  
 7 applies with equal force to the sufficiency of the proposed First Amended Complaint. The  
 8 Court then turns to the Motion to Strike and Motion to Amend.

#### 9 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

10 Sage’s Complaint raises the following causes of action: (1) declaratory and injunctive  
 11 relief against all Defendants; (2) Federal RICO violations under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) against  
 12 Razaghi and Hasan; (3) Federal RICO Conspiracy in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) against  
 13 Razaghi and Hasan; (4) Nevada Civil RICO in violation of NRS 207.400(1)(c) against Razaghi  
 14 and Hasan; (5) Nevada Civil RICO Conspiracy in violation of NRS 207.400(1)(c) and  
 15 207.400(j) against Razaghi and Hasan; (6) Conversion against Razaghi and Hasan; (7) Civil  
 16 Conspiracy against Razaghi and Hasan; (8) Tortious Interference with Contract against  
 17 Razaghi; (9) Common Law Fraud against Razaghi and Hasan; (10) Constructive Fraud against  
 18 Razaghi and Hasan; and (11) Aiding and Abetting against unnamed Defendants. The Court  
 19 addresses the sufficiency of the allegations in support of each cause of action below.

#### 20 **i. Declaratory and Injunctive Relief**

21 Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss Sage’s first claim for declaratory and  
 22 injunctive relief because there is no separate claim available for the relief at law. (MTD 10:25–  
 23 11:2, ECF No. 46). They contend that the claim is superfluous because there is no cause of  
 24 action pleaded for which declaratory relief could be granted, and the claim is an inappropriate  
 25 vehicle to seek review of the legality of Defendants’ past conduct. (*Id.* 11:12–26). Defendants

1 further argue that even if Sage could assert an independent claim for declaratory relief, the  
 2 claim is insufficiently pleaded. (*Id.* 11:27–12:11). Sage’s Response does not address the claim.  
 3 (*See* MTD Resp., ECF No. 62). As Sage has effectively conceded its Complaint does not and  
 4 cannot adequately allege an independent claim to declaratory relief, the Court dismisses the  
 5 claim with prejudice. *Cf. Walsh v. Nev. Dep’t of Human Res.*, 471 F.3d 1033, 1037 (9th Cir.  
 6 2006).

7 ii. Federal RICO – 18 U.S.C. 1962(c)

8 “To state a civil RICO claim, plaintiffs must allege (1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3)  
 9 through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity (5) causing injury to plaintiffs’ ‘business or  
 10 property.’” *Ove v. Gwinn*, 264 F.3d 817, 825 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)). The  
 11 Ninth Circuit has recognized that the heightened pleading standards applicable to fraud claims  
 12 under Rule 9(b) apply to a RICO action alleging predicate acts of fraud. *Lancaster Cmty. Hosp.*  
 13 *v. Antelope Valley Hosp. Dist.*, 940 F.2d 397, 405 (9th Cir. 1991).

14 Defendants seek dismissal of Sage’s RICO claim, arguing: (1) Sage has not alleged  
 15 cognizable injury in fact sufficient to confer standing;<sup>2</sup> and (2) Sage has failed to adequately  
 16 allege a RICO enterprise, predicate acts, or a pattern of racketeering activity. (MTD 12:14–  
 17 19:13).

18 1. *Article III Standing*

19 Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss Sage’s federal RICO claims on standing  
 20 grounds because Sage has not suffered an injury in fact. (MTD 13:5–14:3). They contend that  
 21 because RDC was contractually entitled to the \$10,855,134.15 termination fee, the only wrong  
 22 alleged against Defendants derives from transferring the funds six days before the expiration of  
 23

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24 <sup>2</sup> In the Motion to Dismiss, Defendants contextualize their standing argument only to RICO. (*See* MTD 12:14–  
 25 14:13). However, in their Reply, they seek to apply the argument to all of Sage’s damages claims. (*See* MTD  
 Reply 2:24–26, ECF No. 80). As the Court finds adequate allegations in support of standing, the Court need not  
 resolve the scope of Defendants’ standing argument.



1 the cure period. (*Id.*). Sage responds that Defendants engaged in a “scheme to defraud” Sage,  
2 contracted for the Termination Payment Provision through a “suspect and secretive process,”  
3 directed the payment without notifying Sage of the applicable “cure period,” and therefore Sage  
4 sustained damages as a result of the payment. (MTD Resp. 7:5–20).

5 The parties do not dispute that conduct causing a business financial loss satisfies the  
6 injury-in-fact requirement; rather, they dispute whether Sage has alleged that it suffered  
7 financial loss. (*See* MTD 13:6–15); (MTD Resp. 7:11–14). Here, Sage alleges that Defendants  
8 engaged in fraud to procure the Termination Payment Provision, which allegedly nullifies  
9 Defendants’ right to payment under the same. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 39–57). As the alleged damages  
10 under the RICO claim do not derive from the failure to provide the opportunity to cure, Sage  
11 has adequately alleged financial injury to its business sufficient to confer standing.

## 12 2. *Enterprise*

13 Defendants argue that Sage has not adequately alleged an enterprise with particularity  
14 under Rule 9 because the alleged enterprise includes unnamed persons. (MTD 14:28–15:10).  
15 Sage notes that the Motion to Dismiss only contests the sufficiency of the alleged “association  
16 in fact” enterprise containing unnamed persons. However, Sage notes that the Complaint  
17 alleges that RDC, as a legal entity, is an enterprise consisting of Razaghi, as its sole owner,  
18 with Hasan, as its senior consultant, who collectively “managed the affairs of [RDC].” (MTD  
19 Resp. 7:23–8:6); (Compl. ¶ 68).

20 An enterprise “includes any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other  
21 legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal  
22 entity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). “As is evident from the text, this definition is not very  
23 demanding. . . . a single ‘partnership,’ a single ‘corporation,’ a single ‘association,’ and a single  
24 ‘other legal entity’ are all enterprises.” *Odom v. Microsoft Corp.*, 486 F.3d 541, 548 (9th Cir.  
25 2007) (en banc).

1 Here, Sage adequately alleges that RDC is an “enterprise” within the meaning of the  
2 RICO statute. The Complaint alleges that RDC is a legal entity described by the RICO statute,  
3 consisting of Razaghi as its sole owner, and Hasan, an employee. (Compl. ¶¶ 8, 68). The  
4 allegation is sufficient to plausibly demonstrate the existence of an enterprise. *See* 18 U.S.C. §  
5 1961(4); *Odom*, 486 F.3d at 541.

### 6 3. Predicate Acts

7 Defendants argue that Sage has not sufficiently alleged predicate acts of mail and wire  
8 fraud to sustain a RICO claim. (MTD 15:13–17:15). Defendants argue that several of the  
9 alleged predicate acts were undertaken by persons who are not alleged to be members of the  
10 enterprise. (*Id.* 15:21–16:14). Additionally, Defendants argue that the alleged acts are not  
11 unlawful given that they concern invocation of contractual provisions. (*Id.* 16:15–17:15). Sage  
12 responds that it has alleged multiple communications that RDC enterprise members or agents  
13 sent with the specific intent to defraud Sage. (MTD Resp. 10:23–11:9). Sage argues that the  
14 communications are consistent with the adequately alleged scheme to defraud. (*Id.* 12:1–  
15 13:16). Sage also argues that the enterprise can be liable for causing communications sent by  
16 non-parties, and the subject communications need not contain misrepresentations if they are  
17 essential to a fraudulent scheme. (*Id.* 11:10–27).

18 Predicate “racketeering activity” is prescribed by statute and includes both “mail fraud”  
19 and “wire fraud.” *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1) (citing 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343). “The mail and  
20 wire fraud statutes are identical except for the particular method used to disseminate the fraud,  
21 and contain three elements: (A) the formation of a scheme to defraud, (B) the use of the mails  
22 or wires in furtherance of that scheme, and (C) the specific intent to defraud.” *Elec. Props.*  
23 *East, LLC v. Marcus & Millichap Co.*, 751 F.3d 990, 997 (9th Cir. 2014). Further, because  
24 RICO claims involve underlying fraudulent acts, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b)’s  
25 heightened pleading standard applies to the allegations. *Edwards v. Marin Park, Inc.*, 356 F.3d

1 1058, 1065–66 (9th Cir. 2004); Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) (“In alleging fraud or mistake, a party must  
 2 state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.”). Thus, to sufficiently  
 3 plead its RICO claim, a plaintiff must specify the time, place, and content of the alleged  
 4 underlying fraudulent acts and statements, as well as the parties involved and their individual  
 5 participation. *Edwards*, 356 F.3d at 1066.

6 The Complaint alleges that the enterprise sent the following mail and wire  
 7 communications in furtherance<sup>3</sup> of Defendants’ intent to fraudulently receive the termination  
 8 payment:

9 • Razaghi, through counsel, solicited a “cost report” for 2014–2017 from Nicole  
 10 Hardy, a Sage accounts specialist in the finance department, via email on July 11, 2018, which  
 11 Razaghi later used as documentation in support of the invoiced termination payment. (Compl.  
 12 ¶¶ 45, 55(b), 77(a)).

13 • Razaghi circulated an email to Sage staff on July 20, 2018, that CEM and Dalgai  
 14 would be “re-assigned and would be removed” from their positions at Sage the day after CEM  
 15 raised concerns with Sage’s human resources department regarding Sage’s compliance with  
 16 Navajo Nation preferences in employment law as well as audit issues related to the finance  
 17 department. (Compl. ¶¶ 47–49, 77(c)).

18 • Razaghi, via email, requested a copy of Sage’s bylaws and conflict of interest  
 19 policy in an attempt to prevent the Sage BOD from retaining independent counsel not  
 20 appointed by Razaghi to review the Management Services Contract. (Compl. ¶¶ 50, 77(d)).  
 21

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22  
 23 <sup>3</sup> Defendants’ argument concerns the *contents* of the statements, not whether Sage has adequately alleged an  
 24 underlying scheme to defraud for which the above-alleged communications are in furtherance. (*See* MTD 16:13–  
 25 17:15) (arguing only that the alleged communications sought payment authorized by contract, but failing to  
 dispute whether Sage has adequately alleged the underlying contract were procured by fraud). However, the  
 Court is not persuaded that the underlying scheme to defraud is sufficiently alleged under Rule 9. While  
 Defendants did not raise the argument in the context of Sage’s RICO claim, Defendants raise similar arguments  
 regarding the common law claims. The Court therefore addresses the issue later in this Order.

1           •       RDC, through counsel by mail and email, wrote to the chairman of the BOD on  
2 August 2, 2018, notifying him of Sage’s “prospective breaches and/or interference” with the  
3 Management Services Contract. (Compl. ¶¶ 52, 77(e)).

4           •       Razaghi received \$10.8 million from Sage after having Hasan, via email and  
5 phone conversation, direct a Sage employee to upload the invoice, and Hasan, as Sage  
6 contract CFO, approved the invoice. (Compl. ¶¶ 55, 77(g)).

7           •       Even after Defendants had apparently terminated the Management Services  
8 Contract, Defendants allegedly submitted nine invoices to Sage from September 11, 2018,  
9 through January 2, 2019 for services that were allegedly never rendered. (Compl. ¶ 57, 77(l)).

10           Even if the allegations of mailings or wires by third parties but caused by the enterprise  
11 failed to support a claim, which is not the case, the allegations of predicate acts sent by  
12 members of the enterprise are sufficient to state a claim. *See Pereira v. United States*, 347 U.S.  
13 1, 9 (1954) (indicating that a RICO-defendant causing a third-party to commit a predicate act is  
14 sufficient to attribute the predicate to the defendant). The allegations plausibly show who  
15 within the enterprise sent mailings or wires, when the mailings or wires were sent, and the  
16 content of the mailings or wires that Defendants sent to Sage in an attempt to receive \$10.8  
17 million in funds from Sage. *See Edwards*, 356 F.3d at 1065–66 (explaining the necessary  
18 factual allegations to state RICO predicates sounding in fraud). Sage further alleges that the  
19 communications were part of a larger scheme to siphon funds from Sage, which began when  
20 Defendants fraudulently induced the BOD to ratify the Termination Payment Provision that  
21 authorized Defendants to demand the funds. (Compl. ¶¶ 38–42). Given the communications’  
22 centrality to the alleged broader conspiracy involving a fraudulently procured contract, it is  
23 immaterial that Defendants sent the communications to request payment pursuant to the parties’  
24 Management Services Contract. *Bridge*, 553 U.S. at 647 (explaining that “any mailing that is  
25 incident to an essential part of the scheme [to defraud] satisfies the mailing element even if the

mailing itself contains no false information.”) (internal quotations, citations, and modifications omitted); 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (explaining that mail fraud occurs when a person “having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud” employs the mail “for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting to do so.”). Accordingly, the Court finds that the Complaint plausibly alleges that Defendants engaged in predicate acts of mail and wire fraud actionable under the RICO statute.

#### 4. *Pattern of Racketeering Activity*

Defendants argue that even if Sage has alleged predicate acts, it has not demonstrated a pattern of racketeering activity. (MTD 17:17–19:13). More specifically, Defendants contend Sage has not alleged continuity between the purported predicate acts of racketeering. (*Id.*).

A “pattern of racketeering activity” requires “at least two acts of racketeering activity, one of which occurred after the effective date of this chapter and the last of which occurred within ten years . . . after the commission of a prior act of racketeering activity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). While two predicate racketeering acts, as described in § 1961(1), “are necessary” to plead a civil RICO claim, “they may not be sufficient.” *H.J. Inc. v. Nw. Bell Tel. Co.*, 492 U.S. 229, 237–38 (1989) (quoting *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co., Inc.*, 473 U.S. 479, 496 n.14 (1985)). There is more to showing a “pattern” of racketeering activity than “simply [pointing to] the number of predicate acts involved.” *Id.* at 238. A pattern requires that the acts have “the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics. . . .” *Sun Sav. and Loan Ass’n v. Dierdorff*, 825 F.3d 187, 192 (9th Cir. 1987) (quoting *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co.*, 473 U.S. 479 n.14 (1985)).

A “pattern” of racketeering activity is established by two requisite elements, relatedness and continuity, where continuity need not be alleged with certainty to overcome a motion to dismiss. *H. J., Inc.*, 492 U.S. at 239, 250. The continuity element has two types: closed-ended

1 and open-ended. *Id.* at 241. If either type is plausibly identified by the allegations, continuity is  
2 adequately alleged. *Id.* Generally, closed-ended continuity refers to repeated conduct over a  
3 specifically defined period of time; whereas, open-ended continuity refers to the threat of  
4 continued racketeering activity. *Id.* at 241–42.

5 With respect to the alleged pattern, the Court finds that Sage has adequately alleged the  
6 predicate acts are related. The mailings and wire communications were allegedly executed to  
7 improperly receive funds from Sage pursuant to the fraudulently procured Management  
8 Services Contract. The Court next considers whether Sage has adequately alleged either  
9 possible theory of continuity between the predicate acts.

10 *a. Closed-Ended Continuity*

11 A plaintiff may allege closed-ended continuity through a single scheme to defraud “so  
12 long as the predicate acts involved are not isolated or sporadic.” *Kearny v. Foley & Lardner*,  
13 607 F. App’x 757, 759 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Turner v. Cook*, 362 F.3d 1219, 1229 (9th Cir.  
14 2004); *Sun Sav. and Loan Ass’n*, 825 F.2d at 193–94; *see also Turner*, 362 F.3d at 1230  
15 (“multiple criminal episodes are not required to establish a pattern of racketeering under  
16 RICO.”). While closed-ended continuity requires that the alleged predicate acts have occurred  
17 over a “substantial period of time,” there is no rigid time requirement for the duration of the  
18 alleged scheme. *Allwaste v. Hecht*, 65 F.3d 1523, 1528 (9th Cir. 1993) (rejecting a bright line,  
19 one-year rule).

20 Generally, if alleged conduct only “extend[ed] over a few weeks or months,” the  
21 allegations do not support a theory of closed-ended continuity. *H.J. Inc.*, 492 U.S. at 242.  
22 While the Ninth Circuit has rejected a one-year per se rule, if the alleged conduct occurred over  
23 a period under one year, then a scheme involving a limited number of participants and a limited  
24 number of victims is insufficient to establish closed-ended continuity. *See Kan-Di-Ki, LLC v.*  
25 *Sorenson*, 723 F. App’x 432, 434 (9th Cir. 2018)

1 Sage has not adequately alleged that the predicate acts occurred over a substantial period  
2 of time. While the Complaint contends that “the Razaghi-Hasan Enterprise has been ongoing  
3 since at least 2011,” Sage’s Response explains that Defendants’ pattern of racketeering activity,  
4 which was a “scheme to collect on the so-called ‘termination fee clause’,” began via email “in  
5 July 2018.” (*Compare* Compl. ¶¶ 80–81); (*with* MTD Resp. 15:9–14). The Complaint alleges  
6 that Defendants collected the termination payment through wire communications on August 29,  
7 2018. (Compl. ¶ 77(g)). Although there is no rigid time requirement to establish a pattern of  
8 racketeering activity, the Ninth Circuit has indicated that two months is insufficient to allege  
9 closed-ended continuity. *See Kearney*, 607 F. App’x at 759 n.1 (explaining that, with  
10 allegations spanning approximately three months, “[u]nder *H.J. Inc.*, the *Sun Savings* plaintiff  
11 could not have demonstrated that the harm amounted to a substantial period for closed-ended  
12 continuity because of the short duration of time. . . .”). As the alleged predicate acts procuring  
13 the \$10.8 million payment occurred over a period of two months, the allegations are alone  
14 insufficient to plausibly allege a pattern of racketeering activity.

15 The question remains whether the subsequent allegations of wire fraud—the nine  
16 invoices sent from September 6, 2018, through January 2, 2019, in combination with the above-  
17 described scheme, plausibly demonstrate closed-ended continuity. (*See* Compl. ¶ 57, 77(l)).  
18 They do not as presently pleaded. The alleged scheme contained two defendants, Razaghi and  
19 Hasan, and one victim, Sage. Given the limited number of participants in the enterprise and a  
20 single victim, a series of predicate acts from August 29, 2018 to January 2, 2019—a period of  
21 slightly more than four months—does not demonstrate continuity sufficient to establish a  
22 pattern of racketeering activity through closed-ended continuity. *Cf. Kan-Di-Ki, LLC*, 723 F.  
23 App’x at 434. The Court next considers whether Sage has plausibly alleged a pattern of  
24 racketeering activity through open-ended continuity.

25 //



1 *b. Open-Ended Continuity*

2 “Open-ended continuity is shown by ‘past conduct that by its nature projects into the  
3 future with a threat of repetition,’ i.e., predicate acts that specifically threaten repetition or that  
4 become a ‘regular way of doing business.’” *Allwaste*, 65 F.3d at 1528 (quoting *H.J. Inc.*, 492  
5 U.S. at 241–42).

6 As presently pleaded, the Complaint does not indicate that the enterprise is continuing to  
7 defraud Sage. However, in Sage’s Response, it contends that Defendants continue to send Sage  
8 fraudulent wire requests for services that have not been rendered. (MTD Resp. 17:14–23).  
9 Accordingly, while Sage has not yet plausibly alleged a pattern of racketeering activity, it  
10 seems the Complaint could be amended to plausibly allege a pattern through open-ended  
11 continuity. Therefore, the Court dismisses Sage’s RICO claim with leave to amend.

12 *iii. Federal RICO Conspiracy – 18 U.S.C. 1962(d)*

13 Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss the RICO conspiracy claim because the  
14 underlying RICO claim is insufficiently pleaded. (MTD 19:16–27). The Court agrees. As the  
15 Court has dismissed Sage’s underlying claim, the Court likewise dismisses the conspiracy  
16 claim with leave to amend.

17 *iv. Nevada Civil RICO – NRS 207.400(1)(c)*

18 Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss Sage’s Nevada RICO claims because  
19 they are subject to the same grounds for dismissal as the corollary federal RICO claims. (MTD  
20 20:2–8). Additionally, Defendants argue that the claims must be dismissed because, as none of  
21 the predicate acts allegedly took place within Nevada, the acts are outside the Nevada RICO  
22 statute’s territorial scope. (*Id.* 20:9–28). Sage’s Response does not contend that it has alleged  
23 predicate acts taking place in Nevada. (*See* MTD Resp. 18:7–21).

24 Although the Court agrees that the claim should be dismissed for the same reason as the  
25 federal claim, the Court also finds that Sage has not plausibly alleged that any of the predicate

1 acts occurred within Nevada. (*See* R&R 20:23–21:23) (explaining why Sage has failed to  
 2 adequately allege Ahmad or Hasan committed acts that subject them to criminal liability in  
 3 Nevada).<sup>4</sup> As the Nevada RICO statute only extends to activity affecting commerce in Nevada,  
 4 the Complaint is insufficiently pleaded. However, given that Sage could amend its Complaint  
 5 to cure the deficiencies identified herein, the Court dismisses the claim with leave to amend.

6 v. Conversion<sup>5</sup>

7 “Arizona has adopted the definition of conversion contained in the Restatement  
 8 (Second) of Torts § 222A(1) (1965): an intentional exercise of dominion or control over a  
 9 chattel which so seriously interferes with the right of another to control it that the actor may  
 10 justly be required to pay the other the full value of the chattel.” *Universal Mktg. & Enter., Inc.*  
 11 *v. Bank One of Ariz., N.A.*, 53 P.3d 191, 193 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2002). Mere interference does not  
 12 support a claim to conversion; rather, the requisite substantial interference requires hostility.  
 13 *Focal Point v. U-Haul Co.*, 746 P.2d 488, 489–90 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1986). To determine the  
 14 seriousness of the alleged interference, the court must consider: (1) the extent and duration of  
 15 the alleged control over the property; (2) defendant’s intent to assert a right to control the  
 16 property; (3) the extent and duration of the resulting interference with plaintiff’s right of  
 17 control; (4) damage done to the property; and (5) inconvenience and expense caused to  
 18 plaintiff. *See Focal Point v. U-Haul Co.*, 746 P.2d 488, 490 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1986) (citing  
 19 Restatement (Second) of Torts § 222(A)(2). “The proper plaintiff in a conversion action is one  
 20 ‘who had the right to immediate possession of the chattel at the time of the alleged  
 21 conversion.’” *Universal Mktg. & Enter., Inc.*, 53 P.3d at 193.

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24 <sup>4</sup> The Court more thoroughly addresses the jurisdictional issues of the Nevada RICO claims when discussing the  
 25 R&R later in this Order.

<sup>5</sup> The parties agree that Sage’s remaining claims, which all arise at common law, are subject to Arizona  
 substantive law. (*See* MTD 9:14–10:16); (MTD Resp. 19:24–23:13).

1 Defendants' response to Sage's conversion claim is substantially similar to its RICO  
2 standing argument; Defendants did not "seriously interfere" with Sage's property because they  
3 had a contractual right to the property. (MTD 21:1–21). Sage contends that being deprived of  
4 approximately \$10.8 million meant to go to patient services sufficiently alleges a substantial  
5 interference with the funds. (MTD Resp. 18:23–19:22).

6 The Court finds that Sage has not adequately alleged that Defendants "substantially  
7 interfered" with the \$10.8 million. First, Sage's theory of recovery is not clear from the  
8 Complaint; the claim does not explain whether Defendants engaged in conversion by acquiring  
9 the funds pursuant to a fraudulently procured contract, or if its theory is predicated upon the  
10 disposition of funds prior to the expiration of the cure period. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 117–120).  
11 Second, assuming the latter theory of recovery, given the claim emphasizes the date of the  
12 transfer but does not reference the alleged invalidity of the underlying contract, Sage has not  
13 adequately alleged Defendants substantially interfered with its right of control. The short, six-  
14 day duration of the alleged interference, the lack of any damage to the funds, and the absence of  
15 any inconvenience associated with the premature processing thereof render Sage's pleading  
16 implausible. While Sage contends that it had to cover the payment by transferring funds from  
17 other accounts to its operating account, Sage does not express what, if any, affect the transfers  
18 had on hospital function. Accordingly, if Sage's theory is only that Defendants committed  
19 conversion by prematurely transferring the funds, the allegations do not state a claim upon  
20 which relief may be granted. The Court therefore dismisses the claim without prejudice.

21 vi. Tortious Interference with Contract

22 Sage's tortious interference claim alleges that Defendants interfered with a contract  
23 between Sage and the federal government following resolution of the *Burwell* litigation.  
24 (Compl. ¶ 127). The claim alleges that the agreement indicated that if Razaghi or one of its  
25 affiliates were convicted of fraud related to hospital management within five years of the

1 settlement, IHS would conduct scrutiny over how Sage expended the funds paid in the  
2 settlement. (*Id.*). Defendants seek dismissal of Sage’s tortious interference claim because Sage  
3 has not alleged facts in support of any alleged tortious interference with the agreement. (MTD  
4 22:18–23:13). Put differently, Defendants contend that Sage has not alleged facts indicating  
5 conduct of Defendants that caused IHS to put Sage under additional scrutiny. (*Id.* 23:4–13).  
6 Defendants also argue that Sage has not adequately alleged damages in support of the claim.  
7 (*Id.*). Sage’s response disregards the IHS contract referenced in the Complaint and instead  
8 contends that it has adequately alleged tortious interference with the Management Services  
9 Contract between Sage and RDC. (MTD Resp. 20:19–21:7).<sup>6</sup>

10 In Arizona, a tortious interference with contract claim must allege “(1) existence of a  
11 valid contractual relationship, (2) knowledge of the relationship on the part of the interferor, (3)  
12 intentional interference inducing or causing a breach, (4) resultant damage to the party whose  
13 relationship has been disrupted, and (5) that the defendant acted improperly.” *Wells Fargo*, 38  
14 P.3d at 31. Arizona courts also recognize a claim for tortious interference where the defendant  
15 has not caused a breach, but has made the plaintiff’s performance “more expensive or  
16 burdensome.” *Plattner v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 812 P.2d 1129, 1134 (Ariz. Ct. App.  
17 1991) (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts, § 766A (1979)). In order to show that the  
18 defendant acted improperly, a plaintiff must show that defendant’s conduct was “wrongful by  
19 some measure beyond the fact of the interference itself.” *Snow v. W. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 730  
20 P.2d 204, 212 (Ariz. 1986). In other words, a plaintiff must allege that the defendant’s conduct  
21 was motivated by ill will, undertaken in bad faith, or otherwise contrary to public policy. *See*  
22 Restatement (Second) of Torts § 767, cmt. d.

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23  
24  
25 <sup>6</sup> The Court’s analysis considers the claim raised in the Complaint, not a version of the theory that may have  
been raised.

1 Sage has not plausibly alleged a tortious interference claim. Sage contends that the  
2 withdrawal of the termination payment “has invited scrutiny from federal authorities which  
3 have, upon information and belief, began inquiry/investigation into the conduct at issue in this  
4 lawsuit as well as related matters.” (Compl. ¶ 128). Sage has not alleged that it has incurred  
5 any expense or burden through the alleged investigation. Rather, the potential burden is  
6 speculative, and the relevant contractual provision that would authorize the IHS to scrutinize  
7 Sage’s transactions depends on an indictment and conviction that have not materialized.  
8 Accordingly, the Court dismisses the claim without prejudice.

9 vii. Common Law and Constructive Fraud

10 Sage alleges that Defendants’ invoice for the Termination Payment contained a false  
11 misrepresentation of material fact because Sage did not yet owe the balance on the invoice as  
12 its cure period had not yet lapsed. (Compl. ¶ 133). Defendants argue that Sage’s common law  
13 fraud claims should be dismissed because they neither allege facts supporting the materiality of  
14 the alleged misrepresentation, nor that the alleged misrepresentation resulted in consequent and  
15 proximate injury. (MTD 23:16–24:4). Sage’s response asserts, without explanation, that it has  
16 alleged sufficient facts in support of the elements of the claim. (MTD Resp. 21:1–26).

17 “A fraud claim, under Arizona law, requires proof of nine elements: (1) a representation;  
18 (2) its falsity; (3) its materiality; (4) the speaker’s knowledge of its falsity or ignorance of its  
19 truth; (5) the speaker’s intent that it be acted upon by the recipient in a manner reasonably  
20 contemplated; (6) the hearer’s ignorance of the falsity of the representation; (7) the hearer’s  
21 reliance on the truth of the representation; (8) the right to rely on it; and (9) consequent and  
22 proximate injury.” *McManus v. Am. Express Tax & Bus. Servs.*, 67 F. Supp. 2d 1083, 1089 (D.  
23 Ariz. 1999).

24 The Court agrees that Sage has not adequately alleged a claim. Sage’s allegations do not  
25 demonstrate the materiality of the alleged misrepresentation because there is no indica that

Hardy would not have completed the invoice had Hasan informed her of the remaining time in the cure period. Sage's allegations indicate the opposite; Hardy processed the payment because Hasan demanded it and there was a significant power imbalance between the two. (*See* Compl. ¶ 133) ("As Hardy's supervisor, notwithstanding that he was merely a contract CFO, Hasan knew that she would act upon his request given the imbalance in their respective positions – she was a clerk and he was the CFO."). Additionally, even if the payment was not yet due for an additional six days, there is no allegation explaining how Sage was injured through premature execution of the Termination Payment Provision. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the claim with leave to amend.

viii. Civil Conspiracy

Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss Sage's civil conspiracy claim because Sage has not adequately alleged an underlying tort, and, under Arizona law, employees or agents of a corporation cannot be liable for conspiring on behalf of their corporate principal and not for the individual's advantage. (MTD 21:21–22:16). Sage responds that the conspiracy alleged against the individual Defendants fell outside the scope of any legal or fiduciary obligation to RDC. (MTD Resp. 19:25–20:17).

"While Arizona does not recognize a civil action for conspiracy, it does recognize 'an action for damages caused by acts committed pursuant to a conspiracy.'" *Wojtunik v. Kealy*, 394 F. Supp. 2d 1149 (D. Ariz. 2005). Under Arizona law, a conspiracy requires that, "two or more people must agree to accomplish an unlawful purpose or to accomplish a lawful object by unlawful means, causing damages." *Wells Fargo Bank v. Arizona Laborers, Teamsters and Cement Masons Local No. 395 Pension Trust Fund*, 38 P.3d 12, 36 (Ariz. 2002).

Sage alleges the underlying torts of fraud, conversion, and intentional interference with contract. (Compl. ¶ 123). For the reasons discussed above, Sage has not adequately alleged an

1 underlying tort. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the civil conspiracy claim with leave to  
2 amend.

3 ix. Aiding and Abetting

4 Defendants move to dismiss Sage's aiding and abetting claims as the underlying tort  
5 claims are insufficiently pleaded, and the claim is asserted only against fictitious parties. (MTD  
6 24:6–11). Sage contends because there is no prohibition against naming fictitious parties, and  
7 the claim is sufficiently pleaded, the claim should not be dismissed. (MTD Resp. 22:2–24:13).

8 In Arizona, "claims of aiding and abetting tortious conduct require proof of three  
9 elements: (1) the primary tortfeasor must commit a tort that causes injury to the plaintiff; (2)  
10 the defendant must know that the primary tortfeasor's conduct constitutes a breach of duty; and  
11 (3) the defendant must substantially assist or encourage the primary tortfeasor in the  
12 achievement of the breach." *Wells Fargo Bank*, 38 P.3d 12 (Ariz. 2002). Further, "To have  
13 committed 'tortious acts in concert,' there must be some factual allegation showing a separate  
14 tortious act was committed." *Young v. Liberty Mut. Group, Inc.*, No. CV-12-2302-PHX-JAT,  
15 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30168, 2013 WL 840618, at \*3 (D. Ariz. March 6, 2013). The acts  
16 committed in concert with the underlying tort must be distinct enough to be separate from the  
17 primary tort factually. *Id.*

18 Even if Sage could assert a claim against fictitious parties whose identities it could  
19 uncover in discovery, Sage has failed to adequately allege an underlying tort. Accordingly, the  
20 Court dismisses the claim with leave to amend.

21 **B. Motion to Amend**

22 After filing its Response to the Motion to Dismiss, Sage filed a Motion seeking leave to  
23 file an amended complaint. (*See* Mot. Am., ECF No. 76). Following briefing, the Magistrate  
24 Judge entered an R&R, (ECF No. 117), recommending that the Court deny the Motion. In the  
25 R&R, the Magistrate Judge found that the proposed Amended Complaint deficiently pleaded:



1 (1) the telephone calls in support of the RICO claims occurred in interstate commerce; (2) the  
2 requisite particularity of predicate acts of “invoice fraud” in support of the civil RICO  
3 conspiracy claim; (3) that predicate acts in support of the Nevada civil RICO claims occurred  
4 within Nevada; and (4) aiding and abetting because it was brought against only fictitious  
5 defendants (R&R 14:17–18:13, 20:15–21:25, 25:1–14). Both parties objected to the R&R;  
6 Sage takes issue with several of the deficiencies identified by the Magistrate Judge, and  
7 Defendants argue that several of the purportedly sufficient claims in the proposed First  
8 Amended Complaint are not adequately pleaded. (*See* Objections, ECF Nos. 120–21). The  
9 Court has already addressed the aiding and abetting objection in the Motion to Dismiss  
10 discussion. The Court now addresses the remaining arguments raised by the parties, beginning  
11 with Sage’s Objection to the R&R.

12 i. Sage’s Objection, (ECF No. 120)

13 Sage objects to the Magistrate Judge’s R&R on the following grounds: (1) that the  
14 phone calls alleged to be federal RICO predicates of wire fraud are plausibly alleged to have  
15 occurred through interstate or foreign wire communications because they were between  
16 Arizona and Navajo Nation; (2) the proposed First Amended Complaint adequately alleges  
17 instances of invoice fraud with particularity; and (3) the R&R misstates the requirements of  
18 standing. (Sage’s Obj. 5:11–14:9, ECF No. 120).

19 1. *Interstate or Foreign Wires*

20 The Magistrate Judge concluded that the proposed First Amended Complaint alleged  
21 intrastate calls within Arizona. (R&R 14:17–15:23). Sage contends that: (1) the calls occurred  
22 through interstate or foreign commerce because they were between Arizona and Navajo Nation,  
23 even though the relevant territorial borders of the Navajo Nation are within Arizona; and (2) the  
24 allegations are not essential predicate acts to the RICO claim. (Sage’s Obj. 5:11–9:9).

1 Tellingly, Sage fails to identify a single case in which a court has held that predicate acts  
2 affecting commerce between a state and intrastate tribal lands affects “interstate or foreign  
3 commerce” as required under RICO. 18 U.S.C. § 1962(a). Instead, Sage argues, without  
4 explanation, that the RICO Act must be construed broadly because to hold otherwise would risk  
5 abrogating tribal sovereignty. (Sage’s Obj. 7:2–19).

6 “To support the mail and wire fraud allegations, the plaintiffs must plausibly allege . . .  
7 that [defendants] communicated, or caused communications to occur, through the U.S. mail or  
8 interstate wires to execute that fraudulent scheme.” *Keates v. Koile*, 883 F.3d 1228, 1234 (9th  
9 Cir. 2018). Tribal nations are domestic-dependent nations, not foreign nations. *Frank’s*  
10 *Landing Indian Cmty. v. Nat’l Indian Gaming Comm’n*, 918 F.3d 610, 613–14 (9th Cir. 2018).  
11 The United States Constitution explicitly distinguishes between commerce involving foreign  
12 nations and tribal nations. *See* U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 3 (“Congress shall have the power to  
13 regulate Commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian  
14 tribes”). Accordingly, the calls did not affect foreign commerce merely by being sent or  
15 received on tribal lands. Likewise, as Navajo Nation is not its own state, and the alleged calls  
16 took place within Arizona, the calls did not affect interstate commerce. Sage’s arguments  
17 concerning the effect of this holding on tribal sovereignty are unavailing; Sage offers no  
18 explanation about how the Court’s interpretation of “interstate or foreign commerce” would  
19 limit or disfavor tribal sovereignty. Accordingly, the Court adopts the Magistrate Judge’s  
20 recommendation regarding the status of the alleged phone calls, but the Court agrees with Sage  
21 that the finding does not affect the viability of an amended RICO claim given the other alleged  
22 predicate acts.

## 23 2. Invoice Fraud Allegations

24 The Magistrate Judge found that Sage failed to adequately allege “invoice fraud” under  
25 Rule 9(b) because the allegations refer generally to “Defendant” or “Defendants.” (R&R

1 16:27–18:13) (citing proposed First Am. Compl. ¶¶ 76–84, 89, 92). Sage contends that its  
2 allegations are sufficient because there are associated email exhibits which indicate that “the  
3 particular Defendant causing e-mails can be clearly discerned from the factual circumstances.”  
4 (Sage’s Obj. 10:3–8) (citing Sage’s Obj. at 15–16, ECF No. 115). Sage further contends that  
5 each alleged act identifies the date of the invoice, the invoice number, the amount of the  
6 invoice, the false representations in the invoice, and the date the invoice was paid. (*Id.* 10:8–  
7 23).

8 Courts may generally consider exhibits attached to a complaint when assessing the  
9 sufficiency of a complaint’s allegations under a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. *Tellabs, Inc.*  
10 *v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007). While the exhibits Sage identifies  
11 may be on the docket, they are not attached to the proposed First Amended Complaint. (*See*  
12 Proposed First Am. Compl., Ex. 1 to Mot. Am., ECF No. 76-1). Accordingly, even if the  
13 exhibits show the particular Defendant who allegedly committed the invoice fraud in the factual  
14 contentions the Magistrate Judge identified as deficient, the exhibits are not properly  
15 incorporated by reference. The Court adopts the finding of the Magistrate Judge that the  
16 proposed Complaint’s allegations of “Defendant” or “Defendants” conduct are insufficient to  
17 allege who committed the purported invoice fraud with particularity.

### 18 3. *Standing*

19 Sage contends that the Magistrate Judge reached the correct conclusion regarding  
20 standing, but the R&R contains an incorrect statement of law about the type of economic harm  
21 necessary to allege injury in fact. (Sage’s Obj. 12:1–14:9). When a district judge designates a  
22 motion to a magistrate judge for an R&R, the magistrate judge makes “findings of fact” and  
23 “recommendations for disposition.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B). Parties may then object to “such  
24 proposed findings and recommendations.” *Id.* Here, Sage neither objects to a “finding of fact”  
25 nor a “recommendation for disposition.” Accordingly, the Court need not address Sage’s

1 quibble about a statement of law immaterial to the proposed disposition. Should the standing  
2 dispute become material, Sage may renew its objection when it becomes ripe.

3 ii. Defendants' Objection, (ECF No. 121)

4 Defendants expressly do not object to the Magistrate Judge's proposed recommendation  
5 for disposition. (Defs.' Obj. 2:12–13, ECF No. 121). Instead, "Defendants submit the instant  
6 partial objections to preserve certain arguments Defendants may wish to raise in defense of  
7 future proposed amended complaint(s)." (*Id.* 2:15–18). As the Objection does not concern  
8 findings of fact or the proposed disposition, its arguments are not ripe for resolution because  
9 they concern a complaint or complaints that do not yet exist. Accordingly, the Court declines  
10 to address the substantive arguments contained within Defendants' Objection as doing so  
11 would effectively render an advisory opinion.

12 **C. Motion to Strike**

13 In light of Sage's opportunity to amend the Complaint, the Court denies as moot the  
14 Motion to Strike because Sage may amend its Complaint in light of Defendants' objections to  
15 the allegations sought to be stricken. *See, e.g., Gottesman v. Santana*, 263 F. Supp. 3d 1034,  
16 (S.D. Cal. 2017) ("the Court declines to [grant the motion to strike] at this juncture because, as  
17 explained in its Order dismissing Plaintiff's FAC, Plaintiff will have an opportunity to amend  
18 his complaint to cure certain pleading deficiencies. He will also have the opportunity to  
19 reconsider his allegations against Attorney Defendants, and in so doing he has the benefit of  
20 knowing their objections to his allegations as they currently stand."). Should Sage retain the  
21 purportedly offending allegations, Defendants may renew their Motion to Strike.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 46), is **GRANTED**  
3 **with leave to amend** consistent with the forgoing. Sage shall have twenty-one (21) days from  
4 entry of this Order to file an Amended Complaint curing the deficiencies identified by this  
5 Order.

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 47), is **DENIED as**  
7 **moot.**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Court **ADOPTS in full** the Magistrate Judge's  
9 R&R, (ECF No. 117), which recommends that the Court **DENY without prejudice** the Motion  
10 for Leave to File the First Amended Complaint, (ECF No. 76).

11  
12 Dated this 15 day of March, 2021.

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17 Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge  
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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